

*Zaramilla kergueleni*, n. sp. (Pl. LXVI.).

Back round, not broad, the animal compressed; head a little angularly advanced between the upper antennæ, medio-lateral lobes but little advanced; postero-lateral angles of the first two pleon-segments acute, of the third, which is the longest, right-angled.

*Eyes* large, dark, oval, placed near the front margin, with no great interval on the top of the head.

*Upper Antennæ*.—The peduncle as long as the flagellum, the first joint much thicker and somewhat longer than the second, which is thicker and longer than the third, all three with setæ on the lower margin; the third as long as the first three or four joints of the eleven- or twelve-jointed flagellum; on some of the joints of the flagellum, besides setæ, were long and broad cylinders, and also short ones, in the male also calceoli.

*Lower Antennæ*.—First joint little expanded, gland-cone small and little prominent, third joint very short; fourth joint broader, but a little shorter, than the fifth, both these with setæ on the lower margin; flagellum of fourteen joints, for the most part longer and shorter alternately, the longer being also more expanded distally, and, in the male, carrying small calceoli.

*Upper Lip* very broad, the distal margin rather irregularly convex; in the specimen figured this is folded back, probably by accident.

*Mandibles*.—Cutting edge divided into five or six strong teeth; the secondary plate on the left mandible similarly divided; on the right mandible the cutting edge does not seem to antagonize squarely with that of the left mandible, its secondary plate is of much slighter construction, by no means as on the other mandible a reduced duplicate of the cutting edge, but laminar, the apex divided into two portions, each with a gaping, serrate emargination, so that four terminal teeth are formed, of which the central two overlap; the spine-row of numerous, seven or more, long, curved, pectinate spines; the molar tubercle prominent, with denticulate crown; the palp set well forward, just over the molar tubercle, the first joint short, the second rather longer than the third, fringed for the greater part of its length on and near the inner margin with slightly plumose setæ, the third joint a long oval, pointed at the apex, fringed like the second, and also carrying on the outer surface, near the base, a transverse row of eight setæ of various sizes; an articular process stands out between the molar tubercle and the base of the palp.

*Lower Lip* short but very broad, forward lobes little dehiscent, the broad apical and inner margins well ciliated; inner plates faintly distinct.

*First Maxillæ*.—Inner plate broad, narrowing to the apex, fringed with a dozen plumose setæ, of which the apical is the longest; outer plate carrying on the apical margin nine multidentate spines, of which the innermost is straight; the large second